

THE WORLD

SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOGUE

Minneapolis (Minnesota). A search for ways to end the arms race and establish relations of mutual trust and cooperation between the USSR and the United States were the topics discussed at a meeting between members of the Soviet and American public organized by the Washington Institute for Policy Studies jointly with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the USSR-USA Society, and the Institute of US and Canadian Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Obviously frightened by the possibility that the Americans

may learn the truth about the Soviet peace policies, official Washington did its utmost to impede preparations for the conference and to stop it being held.

A number of Soviet delegates were denied entry visas, while others were only allowed to stay in the country for very limited periods thus making it impossible for them to follow up on the dialogue started at Minneapolis. The meeting was accompanied by a spate of provocations and assaults staged by anti-Soviet envoys who, encouraged by official policies attempted to break up the gathering.

BALTIC WORKING CONFERENCE ON WARSAW TREATY PROPOSALS

Berlin. The standing committee of the working conferences of the Baltic Countries, Norway and Iceland, welcome all initiatives serving the cause of peace and disarmament, and the strengthening of trust and the development of cooperation between states and peoples.

In a statement published here, the committee expresses its support for the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Treaty countries, describing them as a realistic programme ensuring lasting peace.

We likewise support the idea of setting up a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe, and of

freeing Central Europe from tactical combat nuclear weapons, the document states.

The committee also demands an end to the Warsaw arms race started in the West and renunciation of the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The implementation of these initiatives, it is stressed in the statement, which have overwhelming public support, will be discussed at the 24th working conference of the Baltic Countries, Norway and Iceland to be held on June 1 and 2 in Tallinn.

United States ready to intervene in El Salvador

San Jose. The pro-American regime in El Salvador is incapable of stopping the growing insurgent movement despite all-round support from the United States and the direct participation of the Honduran military in punitive operations. This was declared in an interview given to the NOTISAL news agency by Shafiq Jorge Haddad, member of the unified revolutionary leadership of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

He pointed out that the war

is assuming more and more ominous dimensions because of interference from the American administration. President Reagan makes speeches attacking the patriotic forces. Although he does not openly talk about direct armed aggression, the entire logic of his speeches and policies shows that in the event of the puppet ruler Alvaro Magaña being deposed, the United States is ready to intervene militarily.

In El Salvador, the head of the American delegation, US Secretary of Commerce M. Baldridge, said that during the negotiations no solution had been found to the specific problems involved in the cancellation

of restrictions on imports of Chinese textiles into the United States.

M. Baldridge also said that the two sides had failed to agree on sales to China of dual-purpose technologies which can be used in both civilian and military projects.

Addressing a press conference in the Chinese capital of the end of the session, the head of the American delegation, US Secretary of Commerce M. Baldridge, said that during the negotiations no solution had been found to the specific problems involved in the cancellation

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Judging from M. Baldridge's statement, it would seem the session also discussed a number of legal problems involved in the concessions which are insistently sought by Washington and the American monopolies for American investment in Poland and imposing on it a course of development contrary to the interests of socialism and the Polish people.

The newspaper points out that the organizers of the crusade against Poland launched as part of the global crusade against socialist countries, writer "Trybuna Ludu". Washington thus aims at destabilizing the situation in Poland and imposing on it a course of development contrary to the interests of socialism and the Polish people.

The newspaper points out that the organizers of the crusade, without having any grounds for their allegations, say that the historical documents adopted at Yalta and Potsdam have lost their validity and therefore constant efforts should continue to be made to draw Poland into the sphere of the economic and spiritual influence of the West.

The driving route can be put into the computer, the accuracy of which is controlled by means of light signals on the screen. At the right point, the computer will give commands: "Turn right", "Turn left", etc.

The computer can warn motorists about the possible danger of accidents, or complications on route.

Japan is ready to participate in the "Pacific Community", an idea which is now being bandied about in Washington; in fact, it is already taking part in its implementation for Japanese ports have been placed at the disposal of the US 7th Fleet, the mainstay of the eastern flank of the "central command", which is to press Washington's imperial claims in the vast expanses of the Indian and the Pacific oceans.

The Japanese armed forces are using all means at their disposal in order to achieve their unseemly goals, notes "Trybuna Ludu", ranging from economic pressure to undisguised attempts to provoke war between the two countries, but they hope to weaken the union of the socialist countries and undermine the imperialist relations based on genuine internationalism between Poland and the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The Japanese armed forces have long outgrown the scale of US military hardware and licences for its production. The "Australian Financial Review" has warned that military leaders could have an ominous effect on Japanese concerns and that the effects of that could augur only ill for the Asian countries. Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Nakasawa, co-sponsored that onslaught.

The "self-balancing" forces have long outgrown the scale of US military hardware and licences for its production.

The national borders. Tokyo has announced that it is ready to start patrolling a 1,000-mile

zone around the Japanese islands to block "if need be", the Far Eastern straits—international sea lanes.

A World War II co-investigator

Japan is prohibited from restoring its military machine; given

the Washington plans to transform Japan into a conductor of American aggressive policy—officer of Japanese re-

vanchomists, and, indeed, the ruling circles in Japan are

far from averse to playing this part. They readily agree to co-

operate with NATO on "global security problems", being increasingly drawn into the Washington-Tokyo-Soul alliance. This is exactly how the "Asahi Shimbun" described a recent decision by the National Defense Doperimoni to hold joint war games with the American armed forces based in South Korea.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

AN AMATEUR SINGERS' CONTEST NAMED SPRING MELODIES-1983 HAS BEEN HELD IN IOSHKAR OLA, CAPITAL OF THE MARI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC, WHICH IS PART OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Dedicated to the Volga town's 400th anniversary, it featured folk songs collected and recorded in the villages of the republic. Amateur musical activity is popular in the area where there are local circles and studios incorporating many thousands of music-lovers.

"THE HISTORIC COMMUNITY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE" WAS THE SUBJECT OF A NATIONWIDE CONFERENCE WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN TBILISI, CAPITAL OF GEORGIA, A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. It marked the 200th anniversary of the signing of the St George Treaty, the first manifesto of the friendship and fraternity between the Russian and Georgian peoples. Taking part were noted experts in historical, cultural and literary interrelations between the Caucasian peoples and Russia.

THE COMPLETION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF A 300-METRE-TV TOWER IN TASHKENT (CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN), THE BIGGEST IN CENTRAL ASIA, WAS CELEBRATED BY HOISTING A RED FLAG ATOP OF IT. The work has now started on the assembly of the TV transmitters. Altogether five colour programmes will be transmitted from the new TV centre.

A REFRIGERATOR FOR PERMAFROST

The city bus terminal building in Arctic Norilsk has been erected on a site which was previously considered unsuitable. The builders used a new method of artificial soil freezing.

Houses are built on permafrost in the Far North, but one could meet a lot of problems should it start to thaw. That is why all the buildings here are



MODEL VILLAGE

The village at Rassvet with 1400 inhabitants (one photo above a village street), lies twenty kilometres from Rostov-on-Don, along the road running from Moscow to the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus.

This experimental village built to the designs of young architects from the Northern Caucasus acts as a sort of show place. A plaque fixed to each building indicates cost, which materials are needed and in what quantities, as well as the optimal size of the surrounding small-holding. From managers planning housing construction on a cooperative basis, or farmers who want to build themselves a new house making use of easy-term state loans, here is a wide choice of designs to choose from and are provided with detailed consultation on each model.

The Rassvet village design was based on the results of a computerized sociological survey

among farmers, taking account of family structure, wishes as to small-holdings and so on. Climatic conditions for the northern, middle and southern zones of the Northern Caucasus were also taken into consideration.

Most cottages in the village are two-storeyed. This is quite justified in the opinion of architects, sociologists and demographers. Although the average Soviet family now consists of 3.2 persons, one needs to look ahead when building. Sociologists are confident that the present young family with two children will have at least doubled in number in 15 to 20 years time. So it is economically more feasible to build a large house designed for a growing family of the outset. And the cottages at Rassvet, therefore, are built for 7 to 8 people.

Similar cottages are now being built in all the districts of the Rostov Region.

Coal of Tien Shan

Extraction of coal by cheap open-pit mining techniques is being expanded by Kirghiz miners, in Central Asia. Here mining operations have begun at a new open pit called Kara Tul. The coal of this deposit is of high quality and lies in thick seams at shallow depths. It will produce more than 300,000 tonnes of coal annually. The relief of the terrain makes it possible to use here the so-called transportless method of shipping. The rock will not have to be transported away into special dumps, but will lie in the worked-out coal seams. Besides, the proportion of stripping as compared to mining itself at the Kara Tul deposit is very small, with only six cubic metres of rock having to be removed per every tonne of the extracted coal.

High-grade steel

The converter shop at the Dzerzhinsky Dnepro Iron-and-Steel Plant in the Ukraine, which came into service late last year, is picking momentum. A new process recently introduced there, oxygen bottom blowing, helps use ferro-alloys and smelt high-grade steel more economically.

The new method, which is to be introduced next for blowing oxygen into the converter from the side, will enable further use of scrap metal as raw material.

To the sylvan riches

A powerful enterprise for killing and processing timber has been commissioned in the Irkutsk Region.

It has become possible to speed up the development of the sylvan riches due to the commissioning of the western section of the Balkal-Anur Rail-way in the Far East. In the railway-bound zone a network of timber processing enterprises is being set up. These mechanized industries will be uniformly located along the entire railway. Without damage to the environment, they will be able to supply millions of cubic metres of timber annually.

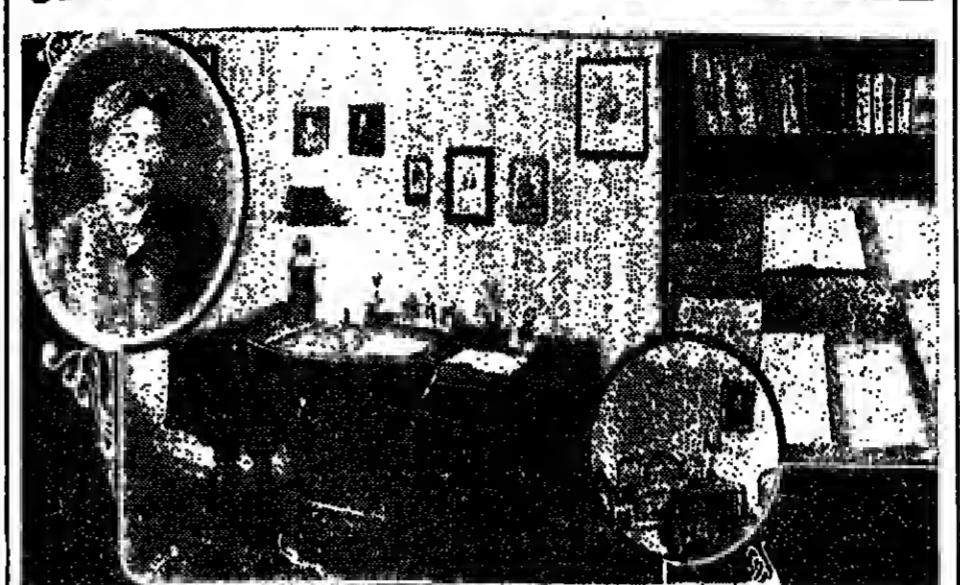
perature rise the circulation stops in the soil. So, cold is accumulated during the winter and transforms the lower part of the foundation into permafrost. The short and cool Arctic summer does not affect it. The plant becomes operative again with the arrival of the first frosts.

These freeze factories open up good prospects for developing areas which were considered unfit for Arctic construction.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

CHEKHOV'S MOSCOW HOME



Chekhov's photographic portrait as a young man. The writer's study. The parlor. A show case displaying the writer's manuscripts and books.

There is a two-storey red-brick house in Sandomir-Kudrinskaya-koza of Moscow's busy thoroughfares. On the door is a bronze plaque with the engraved inscription, Dr A. P. Chekhov.

The writer Anton Chekhov lived here with his family between 1888-1890. The house has now become the Chekhov Museum, which was opened to mark fifty years since the writer's death.

"The house of drawers", "the house in Kudrino" — this is what Chekhov's visitors need to call it.

Here the young writer received composer Tchaikovsky, artist Levitan, art director Nemirovich-Danchenko, and writers Grigorovich, Korolenko, Pleshcheyeve.

Chekhov lived modestly. The main source of his family's income was his regular medical practice. His fame as a man of letters was comparatively small. The actual emergence of

Chekhov's study, bedroom and parlour and his brother Nikolai's room have been completely restored. Portraits of Anton Chekhov, painted during his lifetime (including the famous portrait by Serov), manuscripts, and photographs can also be seen in the museum. The nucleus of the exposition is made up by the Fund of Chekhov, which was created at the Blumenshteyn Museum in 1912.

Bereavements dedicated to the memory of this great writer are held twice a year, in January and July.

Science and technology

GENETICISTS AS SURGEONS

Scientists from the Institute of Genetics and Cytology of the Belarusian Academy of Sciences have successfully conducted a unique operation. They succeeded in implanting into the cells of barley seedlings with congenital detect DNA molecules — carriers of hereditary information — taken from healthy rye. As a result, the posterity of the "operated" barley was relieved of the disease.

WHERE THE ACTION IS

New equipment designed at the Karl Marx engineering association in Leningrad will permit savings of four thousand tonnes of iron annually by producing larger threads used as reinforcing bars for under-conveyer belts, hoses and drive belts. Tests have shown that the larger-reinforced threads serve about twice as long. The first sample of the new equipment has been supplied to the Kursk Khimvolokno Association.

Over the past twenty years,

the number of foreign tourists visiting this country has increased six-fold. Every year, we receive citizens from more than 150 countries of the world.

The Soviet Union's major links in this field have been, and will continue to be based on exchanges with socialist countries, which account for 80 per cent of travel to and from the Soviet Union.

At the 26th Congress of the CPSU Soviet policies in the area of tourist exchange with the capitalist world were defined in terms of maintenance of stable and mutually beneficial links with those partners who show interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Thus, the Soviet Union has signed intergovernmental agreements on tourism with Italy, France, Finland, Belgium, Cyprus, and a number of other countries.

There has been a remarkable growth in travel to this country from Finland, France, West Germany, and Italy.

Unfortunately, in some West European countries and the United States tourist links with the Soviet Union have increasingly become a target of attention from "cold war" advocates and are made use of by reactionary forces expanded their anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaigns.

Opponents of detente regularly stage provocations and attacks against tourist and Aeroflot offices and members of their staff. They also make use of tourist channels to bring anti-Soviet literature into this country.

These hostile activities do little to promote the development of contacts. However, it is not these activities, but rather the rapidly growing interest among the people in capitalist countries to the life in the Soviet Union that sets the pace in foreign travel in the Soviet Union.

This country possesses a most abundant tourist potential. Included on routes at the present time there are 150 cities and towns in all the 15 constituent republics.

Trips conducted by tourist organizations in the last year show that among the most common motives prompting visitors is come to this country.

The latter's desire is link to the Soviet people, and to learn about their daily lives, in addition to covering the usual tourist attractions. Therefore, international business includes visits to various industrial and agricultural enterprises, meetings with people of different professions, round-table discussions, etc.

At present, Soviet tourism organizations are discussing plans for the development of foreign tourism until the year 1990. According to our estimates, the volume of foreign travel in the Soviet Union, and the journeys taken by Soviet citizens abroad, will increase 1.6 times during the 12th Five-year plan period of 1986-90.

VIEWPOINT

Foreign tourism in the USSR

Sergel NIKITIN, head of the State Foreign Tourism Administration for the USSR Council of Ministers

Recognizing the considerable contribution made by foreign travel towards improvement in mutual understanding between peoples and towards a better knowledge of the achievements of other countries, the participants of the 1978 Ural'ski Conference expressed the intention of encouraging tourism in every way possible.

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Watered by a funicular

AQUEDUCT FOR THE SPANDARYAN HEP

The construction of an industrial funicular has begun at the Amur Region, the Far East of the USSR. When completed, the aqueduct will be operating irrespective of the water level in the Zeya River even when it is the lowest.

Up to now the powerful Zeya River in the Far East could not be used to water pastures, crops and hay lands. The reason was the oscillations of the water level during the whole

summer season. The Khalevsk designers have suggested an efficient method — to install an intake pump on inclined rails. Now the funicular irrigation system could be operating irrespective of the water level in the Zeya River even when it is the lowest.

After all-round tests the new system of water supply will be used on other Far Eastern rivers too.

The aqueduct has been built in difficult hydrological conditions, with eighty per cent of its length lying in tunnels.

The two HEPS of the Vorotsevo cascade provide with electrically the minig enterprises and agricultural objects in the Zangazur mountainous area, a rapidly developing part of Armenia.

The island is rich in forests which provide timber for the construction sites, and industrial enterprises. Great care is taken in the local nurseries.

Ten thousand hectares of land has been set aside for new forestry plantations this year.

Forestry experts on the island of Sakhalin have surrounded the treeless tops of hills along the eastern coast with splashes of terraces.

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ENTERTAINMENT

ANGOLAN FILMS IN USSR

Flying from Luanda to Moscow we thought we'll see snow when we land, but were glad to find it quite hot here, too, smiled Louisa de Almeida, Director of Angola's National Cinema. She is member of a delegation of Angolan cinema workers who have come to the USSR to attend a Week of Angolan Films in Moscow. What am they about, these movies made by a country which has yet to celebrate its tenth anniversary?

About a strong and noble youth who defeated evil spirits (the famous fairy tale "Nelsinho"). About the present and past of people building a new life after liberation from colonialism and the victory over reactionary forces; about the

Alexander DONSKOI

PUPPETS FROM TBILISI

country's history, and its achievements in the economy, culture, and spirit as reflected in colourful and vivid documentaries, many of them devoted to children. Angola will enter "Nelinho" and other movies for the 13th Moscow International Film Festival, due this July.

Cose links with the Soviet Union are crucial for our young cinema. Angolan delegations member Maris Elena Nastimento told a press conference. Your films are our best teacher; they enjoy great authority in Angola. The weeks of Soviet films held in Angola have proved this. We look forward to new forms of cooperation and joint productions.

Alexander DONSKOI

COMEDY ALL THE WAY

The Moscow Film Cinema, at 12 Brunzinskaya Embankment, specializes in the showing of Soviet comedies and arranges meetings between the actors taking part in them and cinemagoers.

To date Full is the only cinema in this city to concentrate on comedies.

"The Trial Over Three Millions", "The Founding", "The Heart of the Four", "The Tiger Trainer" and "The Thirty Three" are only some of the vintage comedies to be shown at Full. Among the famous film stars who will

talk to audiences are Igor Iljin, Rina Zelenaya, Lyudmila Kavalkina, Tatyana Polter, Yevgeny Leonov and Yevgeny Yevstigneyev.

An exhibition of film reviews in newspapers and magazines as well as photographs and posters issued on the eve of the release of the comedies, is to be mounted in the cinema.

Full staff have plans to set up a club. "The Theatre Actor in the Cinema". Its first guests will be popular comedy stars like A. Papanov, A. Mironov, S. Mishulin, and A. Shrivindt.



Scene from the play "Alfred and Violetta".

MUSIC AT ARKHANGELSKOYE

Old and classical music is played every Thursday at the Museum Estate of Arkhangelskoye 20 km west of Moscow.

The village of Arkhangelskoye was first mentioned in the 16th century. Its original owners were the Golitsyns. Early in the 19th century the village passed into the possession of Count Yusupov who invited Moscow architects, foreign craftsmen and serf builders to decorate the estate. On his orders, a theatre for 400 people was built. And it is in this theatre that music was played for the first time at Arkhangelskoye.

A few years ago, the museum staff revived this old musical tradition. Up-to-date sound equipment was installed. Today, visitors to Arkhangelskoye can listen to music by Tchaikovsky and Beethoven.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

NEW ART GALLERY FOR MOSCOW

A new art gallery is to be organized in Moscow called the USSR Art Gallery. It will contain the largest collection of Soviet multilingual art in the country. The gallery will be housed in a building on the Krymskaya Embankment, just opposite the Corky Park of Culture and Rest. At present the building, only a third of which is open to the public, contains the Central Artists' Club with its exhibition halls where a number of interesting shows have been arranged in recent years.

The finishing touches are now being put to the gallery premises, said Alexander Khetshir, the director. The USSR Art Gallery will cover an area of 25,000 square metres, of which 12,000 will be devoted to permanent exhibitions and to special halls for temporary displays.

At present the gallery has nearly 40,000 works in its possession. We have received proposals from republican Ministries of Culture who wish to make available to us about 2,000 works from national art schools. I can assure with pleasure, says the director, that many works, emblems of great value, are donated by the artists themselves, their heirs or the present owners. This is undoubtedly proof of the prestige already enjoyed by our gallery.

"The Temlog of the Shrew" is the latest production of the Lebanese ensemble, Caracal, now on tour of this country. In the photo: a scene from "The Temlog of the Shrew".

Photo by Andrei Stepanov



Characters from animated cartoons — merry, kind and mischievous — welcome visitors to the exhibition of works by Muscovite Sergei Alimov, an artist working for the theatre, as well as for the cinema and book illustrations. Apart from sketches for cartoons, Alimov's theatre sets and illustrations, for works by Gogol, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Bulgakov, and Pasternak. It is to be seen at the exhibition hall in 466 Corky Street in Moscow. An illustration to Gogol's "The Nose": the encounter.

BUSINESS

COME TO AUTOMATION-83

Automation-83, the biggest international show Moscow has held yet this year, has drawn nearly 300 firms and organizations from 27 countries and West Berlin. Featured there are the latest advances in the field of process control systems, modern computers, instruments and equipment.

The USSR is the biggest contributor, with over 3,000 items, including computer control systems used in heavy industry and instrument-making, most of which already phased in and soon exported abroad.

Automation experts will show much interest in laboratories for large-scale analysis of soils, plants and fodder, telemechanic complexes for land improvement.

Viktor YEVKUN

SHIPBUILDING FAIR

The shipbuilding fair, River Navigation-83, has closed at Moscow's Sokolniki Park. Taking part were 44 firms from Finland, West Germany, Britain, Austria and other countries.

The exhibition, our correspondent was told by Anthony Brooks, Technical Sales Manager of Racal Marine Radar Ltd, a British company, represents part of our programme for developing cooperation with the Soviet Union. We exhibited some equipment for ships, including navigation instruments, a computer control system and other items.

The activities of the Valmet shipbuilding group substantiate these words.

Commenting on her company's exhibits at the show, the Valmet Marketing Secretary Olli Klipinen noted that her firm goes in for production cooperation in a big way, using Soviet equipment on its ships. We have supplied the USSR with 580 ships, she said. Trade with your country is of a stable nature: the planned Soviet economy makes possible permanent contacts. Thus avoiding recession and bankruptcies and ensuring employment for our shipyard workers.

Contacts and contracts

© V/O Machinoexport and Technostroy have signed contracts with the Hungarian firms of Nikax and Konsumex for delivery to Hungary of three 10-tonne KKS-10 cranes, as well as a large consignment of household Smolensk-2M, Kodry-160 and other refrigerators.

© V/O Soluchimexprom and the Hungarian Chemolimpex enterprise have signed contracts for supplying Hungary in 1983 with large consignments of Soviet chemical goods for the production of plant protection means and mineral fertilizers, and for supplying the USSR with Hungarian plant protection means, including chemicals for the treatment of vegetables and malts.

© Under a contract between V/O Traktorexport and the Hungarian firm Komplex, Hungary will provide the Soviet Union this year with another batch of equipment for poultry farms.

© According to contracts concluded with Italian firms Vallure and Halmplast, the Soviet Union will deliver to Italy in the current year a batch of radio-measuring instruments and gas lasers for use in geology, medicine and building construction, as well as radioisotopes for the system of cooling the blast furnace jacket at the steel plant in Piombino.

© At its regular meeting in Baku, the CMEA Standing Commission on Civil Aviation examined problems relating to further improvements in the work of international airliners and in the joint training of pilots and technical and traffic control personnel.

Trade barriers must be removed

A large delegation of the Chamber of Commerce from San Francisco is going to visit the Soviet Union soon. It includes the representatives of many major firms of California, which play an important role in the US business.

A correspondent met John Jacobson, head of the delegation and Acting Director of the Chamber of Commerce. He said that this year marks the 50th anniversary since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. We are happy that the visit of the delegation coincides with this significant anniversary. John Jacobson believes, as do many businessmen in the US West, that at present Soviet-American relations are at an unjustified low level. Just as unjustified are the trade barriers put up along the road of promoting mutual economic ties. We would be happy, he said, if our trip contributes to the strengthening of understanding between the Soviet Union and the US, to the development of long-range economic relations between our two countries.



Soviet foreign trade advertising organization "VNESHITORGREKLAMA"

"KOMPLEXREKLAMA"

Advertising Soviet goods and services abroad in the press, in the cinema, radio and TV, outdoor advertising; building up public opinion

"INOREKLAMA"

Advertising foreign goods and services over the USSR territory in the press, in the cinema, radio and TV; outdoor advertising; rendering services in publication and advertising; and technical matters; direct-mail advertising within the USSR. Publication of Business-Moscow Handbook & Directory at Soviet and foreign business communities in the USSR.

"POLIGRAFREKLAMA"

Arranging the printing of publications of all kinds. Importing printing-house services

"SOUVENIRREKLAMA"

Purchasing token gifts and souvenirs for advertising and public relations purposes to Soviet foreign trade associations. Importing packaging materials for them.

"ADRESREKLAMA"

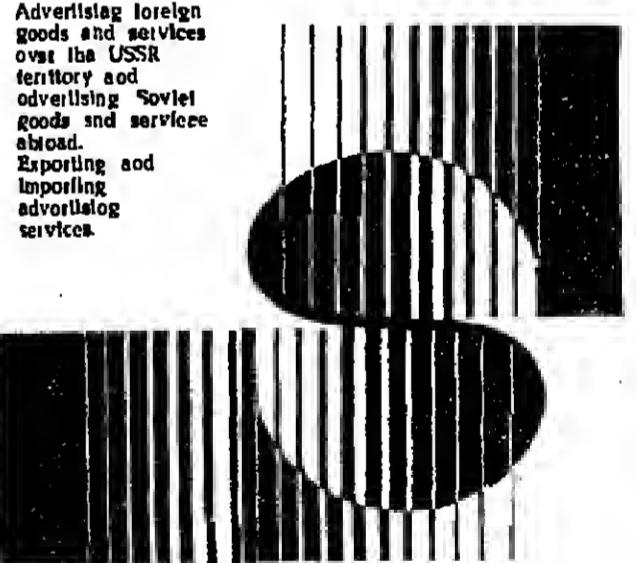
Services in direct-mail advertising abroad.

"FILMREKLAMA"

Production of advertising films on orders of Soviet foreign trade associations.

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TECHNOPOL TO AID SOVIET FOOD PROGRAMME

The Czechoslovak joint-stock company has organized an exhibition of the same name at the Czechoslovak Trade Mission in Moscow.

Trade representatives stressed at the opening ceremony that the two countries have strong trade and economic relations with each other. The 1982 trade having added up to 16,000 million rubles. Czechoslovak exports to the USSR include meat, dairy products, including agricultural machinery, especially designed for the new foreign trade organization. Technopol, which specialized in the export and

Sparskiad. On May 26 and 29, at 11 a.m.; on 30, at 6 p.m.

The participants in the 6th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations will be as follows:

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bagrovaya St.), 26 — Racetrack and trotting.

May 28-30 — Spartakiad. Tickets 100 roubles.

WEATHER

The Arctic air which has penetrated to the centre of the USSR warms up quickly in the daytime. That's why, in Moscow, city and region, it will be rather warm during the day (20°-25°C) with much cooler temperatures at night (9°-14°C). Dry, with E and SE moderate wind.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moscow Embankment, near the Rossiya Hotel), 28 — A story about life in a village. In light form, the film tells of the high and low principles of the village heroes.

Cinema: "Kiev" (30/31 Kirov Prospekt), Metro Kirovskaya, 20 — The Inspector General (Bulgaria).

An Ensemble (Bulgaria) — A lyrical comedy about four young musicians looking for a job.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (11 Kirovskaya Embankment), metro Ploschad Nogina.

Opera and Ballet Theatre (16 Pushkin St.), 28 (mail) — Plitckin, "Wedding With the General"; 28 (even) — Lebedev, "The Merry Widow"; 29 (mail and even) — Gladkov, "Khotaibych"; 29 (even) — Milyutin, "Cris in a Flurry"; 30 — Ziv, "Mesmerizing Artistes".

EXHIBITIONS

Hall, 18th Arbat, 10 — Art Exhibition. Until 17/5. Moscow.

About 200 works by G. Bogolyubov, A. Savchenko, G. Slobodan, V. Pasternak. It is to be seen at the exhibition hall in 466 Corky Street in Moscow.

SPORTS

ATHLETICS

Levin Central Stadium, 23-30 — White in the east of Czechoslovakia. The 13th Summer Moscow.

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